

sponsibility of providing 1,200*l.*, which they expect to raise by the income from pew rents and from the sale of the vaults beneath the church. The rest of the sum has been guaranteed by a few gentlemen who have taken an interest in the subject, and who have performed their part with much spirit. The future contributions will be devoted to the restoration of the chancel. Several handsome donations were promised by various gentlemen present towards this desirable object. We trust that a vigorous attempt will be made to follow up this beginning, and that, the requisite funds being obtained, the restoration of the choir may be proceeded with.

ROUND TOWERS IN FRANCE.

At a late sessional meeting of the Cork Ciceronian Society, Mr. Windele read a paper on some ancient structures in France, which the antiquaries of that country regarded as resembling the Irish round tower, not only in form, but also in the mystery which hung over their origin and history, in which we have some curious speculation on this antiquaries' Sphinx. The French work from which Mr. Windele has extracted these remarks, transfers all the Irish round towers to England; and, as it will be perceived, that of Ardmore among the rest. The French are unlike the Irish towers. Those of the former are of various figures, principally octagonal and of very moderate height. The tower of Quineville called *Cheminée de Quineville* is one of these. It is situated within 8 leagues of Cherbourg, is hollow throughout, having neither stairs nor floors. It consists of a base circular within, and 17 feet high, constructed in that style called by the Romans *Opus reticulatum*; above this is placed a cylindrical column, 11½ feet in height and 20 feet in circumference. The external face is ornamented with Corinthian and Tuscan pilasters supporting an entablature, above which rises a dome, roofed in the form of a truncated cone. Some think that it has served as a Pharos, others, that it is an ancient belfry. But it is neither within view of the sea nor near to any church. There are, however, in France, isolated towers in the vicinity of churches. They belong to the middle ages. In the cemetery of the Innocents at Paris, is one of an octagon form, surmounted by a dome; it is 44 feet in height, and 12 feet in diameter. At Monthrau, near Martignon, is another octagon, 35 feet high and 16 in diameter. The door is 8 feet above the ground. In the cloister of the Monastery des Dames, at Fontevault, is an ancient tower, 76 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter. The learned have long wearied themselves with conjectures more or less probable on the uses of these structures. But in 1790 (sic) M. Chas. Smith discovered, at London, a manuscript, which entirely cleared the obscurity of the subject. In that it was found that these towers were built in the 9th and 10th centuries, an epoch when singular practices often accompanied the exercise of religion, and that they served as penitential prisons: "*Inclusaria acti inclusorum*." They have in England many of these towers, the best preserved of which is that of Ardmore, which is 100 feet in height, &c. It is constructed of cut bricks. The opinion held, that the tower of Quineville was a funeral monument, appears to the French antiquary to be the most probable and reasonable amongst many other conjectures. The Unelli were the ancient inhabitants of the territory—Le Cotentin—in which it stands. It was conquered with difficulty by the Romans, and it was doubtless on the termination of some bloody contest, fought probably on this site, that they erected this tower, as a monument of their victory and of their dead. At Vie-le-Comte is an edifice much resembling that at Quineville. It is a massive circular structure, 25 feet in diameter, 29 in height. It serves as a chapel and charnel house to the Church of Sainte Chapelle de Vie. It is evidently of an age posterior to the Roman Conquest; its object that of a funeral monument, erected in the names of warriors dead in combat; like the *Turris Mayna* of Nîmes, which has baffled the sagacity and erudition of many learned writers. These notices Mr. W. extracted from a work on the inedited antiquities of Gaul, a book not very accessible in this country.

* At Ardmore to Miss Waterland, Ireland.

NEW CHURCHES IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

No fewer than four new churches were lately consecrated in this riding during one week by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. We obtain the following particulars from the Hull Packet.

On the Tuesday his lordship consecrated St. James Church, Meltham Mills. This church has been erected at the sole expense of the late James Brook, Esq., of Boston. Seven or eight years ago a large school-room, with a small chapel at one end of it, licensed by the bishop for divine service, and two houses at the other end was erected at a cost of no less than 4,000*l.* For several obvious reasons it was considered desirable to have a separate church, and the same benevolent individual directed a church to be built, principally from the materials of the former, and at an additional expense of above 2,000*l.* It is of the gothic style, in the form of a cross. At the east end is a painted window presented by Mrs. Brook, the widow of the respected founder. The pulpit and reading-desk, presented by C. Brook, Jun., Esq., are of carved oak, by Mr. Wolstenholme, of York. A carved oak screen for the Commandments, above the communion place, has been presented by Mrs. C. Brook, and two oak chairs to match it, by Mrs. W. Leigh Brook. Every other part of the church corresponds with these, and no expense or trouble has been spared to exhibit a handsome example of church architecture without introducing any of the novelties which are offensive to the feelings of some Protestants. It is designed to seat nearly 400 adults and above 250 children.

On Wednesday, his lordship consecrated the new church of St. Luke the Evangelist, at Miln's Bridge, near Huddersfield. This structure is a specimen of Norman architecture, from the design of Mr. William Wallen, architect, Huddersfield, and is calculated to contain 602 persons. It is built on ground liberally presented by Sir Jos. Radcliffe, Bart., by whom also an acre of ground has been given as a grave-yard, and an equal area for a parsonage-house and grounds. The building fund was raised mainly from the family of Joseph Armitage, Esq., of Miln's Bridge House, by one member of which (Miss Armitage, of Hooler) 1,000*l.* was most munificently subscribed. The whole cost is about 2,500*l.*

On Thursday, his lordship consecrated a church which has been erected at Roberts' Town, a district in great need of such a provision. The fabric is simple in its design, but affords ample accommodation.

On the following Tuesday, the new church at Garforth was consecrated by his lordship. This is of the early English order, of the cruciform shape, with aisles to the nave. The nave, transepts, and chancel, are of equal width, diverging from the tower openings, which have lofty and deeply moulded archivolts. The tower rises from four massive and shafted piers at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and is surmounted by a spire sixty feet high. The sittings are all open and uniform, providing for upwards of 500 persons. The pulpits and font are of Huddleston stone carved; the glass of the windows is in imitation of the ancient cathedral glass, of amber tint, with the exception of the east window, which is of stained glass, executed and presented by the Misses Gascoigne of Parlington, and one given by Mr. G. F. Jones, of York, the architect.

ARCHITECTURAL AND COLLATERAL FOREIGN WORKS, LATELY PUBLISHED.

GERMAN WORKS.

Andenken.—Keepsake of the Third Meeting of German Architects and Engineers at Prague. Prague. 12mo., 3s. (Contains the History of Architecture in Bohemia, by Professor Wiesenfeld.)

Andenken.—Hints on the Scope of Evangelic Church Building. Hamburg. 8vo., 2s.

Forster, C. F. L., Bauzeitung.—Builders' Gazette, general. 10 vols. 8vo., with atlas in folio. Vienna. 1*l.* 15s.

Schultz, A., Populäre.—Builders' Gazette, the popular. 2 vols. 4to., with atlas in folio. Weimar.

Bericht.—Official Report on the General German Industrial Exhibition at Berlin. Berlin. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Bericht.—Detailed Report on ditto. Berlin. 8vo., with a Plan of the Exhibition in folio.

Beschreibung.—Description of all Inventions and Improvements patented in the Austrian Empire. 2 vols., containing those of from 1836-1840. Vienna. 4to., with atlas in folio, each 1*l.* 6d.

Bibliothek.—Library, new, Technico-economical.

Containing the whole of the Gilding and Silvering process, to which is added the Galvanic Process. Nordhausen. 8vo., 2s.

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Büchse und Wendung, Centralblatt.—Central Journal of Polytechnics. Leipzig. 8vo., new series, 5th and 6th vols., 1*l.* 5s.

Gerhardt and Lery, Dom.—Recollection of the Cathedral of Köln, its principal Monuments. Köln. folio, 7s.

Semper, Professor, Bau.—The Building of Evangelic Churches.

Erwiderung.—A reply to Professor Semper's Work. Hamburg. 8vo., 1s.

Gesellschaft, J.; Denkmal.—Monuments of Architecture of all times and countries. German Edition, by Dr. Kugler and Architect Lohde. Hamburg. 4to., 73 parts of text, and 72 of plates, 7*l.*

Gerhardt, J. C. K., Erfindungen.—The Newest Discoveries and Improvements in the making of Bricks, as well as Burning Lime and Paris-plaster. Quedlinburg. 8vo., 3s.

Wölfer, M., Anweisung.—Instruction for making all sorts of Water-conduits and Water-pipes of Clay. Ditto. 8vo., with folio plates, 6s.

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Geserbe Ordnung.—Code of Industry and Trade of Prussia of 1845, with the references of Older Laws. Magdeburg. 8vo., 2s.

Günther and Weick, Gewerbezeitung.—Journal of Industry. Leipzig. 4*to.*, with cuts.

Zeitung.—Journal for Carpenters and Cabinet-makers. Leipzig. 4*to.*, with cuts.

Gewerbepolizy.—Industrial Regulations of Bavaria. Munich. 8vo., 2s.

Goethe Denkmal.—Goethe Monument at Frankfurt. Ibid. 8vo., 3s.

Grohmann, Professor J. G. Ideen Magazin.—Magazine of Ideas for Architects, Artists, and Artisans. Leipzig. Gr. 4*to.*, with plates. Second Edition. Each part 1s. 6d.

Gropius, C., Royal Decorator, Ornaments.—Ornaments in Various Styles of Building. Berlin. 4*to.*, with plates, each part 3s.

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Hagen, Dr. G., Superior Privy Building Councillor, Handbuch.—Handbook of Water-building. Vol. 1. The Rivers. Berlin. 8vo., with atlas in 4*to.*, 1*l.* 6s.

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